

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
The thermometer at the Times office
ranged as follows yesterday: 9 A. M., 83;
12 M., 81; 3 P. M., 80; 6 P. M., 75; 9 P. M.,
69; 12 M., 67. Average, 74.2.

The Times

WEATHER FORECAST.
Virginia—Generally fair Sunday; warmer
in southwest quarter. Monday fair;
warmer in northern portion; fresh north
to east winds.
North Carolina—Fair Sunday and Mon-
day, except thunderstorms in eastern
portion Sunday, variable winds.

VOL. 14. NO. 179.

RICHMOND, VA. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1899.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ENEMIES OF DREYFUS AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

He is Found Guilty and Condemned to Ten
Years' Imprisonment.

HIS SENTENCE ALREADY SERVED.

The Five Lonely Years Spent on Devil's Island Equal
to Ten Under French Law.

HE MAY BE RELEASED WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

The Scenes Which Marked the Ending of the Farce Trial
Yesterday at Rennes—The Announcement of the Verdict
Was Attended With No Disorder, Every Precaution
Having Been Taken to Suppress the Least Dem-
onstrations—The Battle to Be Continued.

RENNES, September 9.—If the majority
of those in the court-room this afternoon
fully expected the verdict, they were com-
pletely stupefied when it was given, and
the silence which prevailed in the room
and the way men turned pale and caught
their breaths were more impressive than
any other manifestation could have been.

As the audience left the court-room fully
ten or fifteen men were crying openly,
and the majority of those present walked
quietly down the street for more than a
block without speaking a word. It was
like a funeral procession.

Meanwhile a tragedy was being enacted
in the little room off the court-room,
where Dreyfus listened to the reading of
the verdict. He had been told the result
by his lawyers and had wept bitterly, but
when in the presence of officials of the
court martial he listened impassively to
the sentence. His wife, who was waiting
in the room, burst into tears when she
heard the news, and when visiting her
husband this afternoon showed the on-
lookers who were in the streets no sign
of her sufferings as she walked from her
carriage to the prison.

Mathieu Dreyfus was not present in
court this afternoon, but visited his
brother after the verdict had been ren-
dered. He found him perfectly calm
and without any manifestation of sur-
prise at the finding of the court.

The prisoner simply shrugged his shoul-
ders, uttering an expressive, "Bah!" ad-
ding, as he embraced his brother, that
the latter was preparing to leave, "Console
my wife."

PARLON WOULD NOT SATISFY.
The general belief is that Dreyfus will
be pardoned; but this will not satisfy his
friends, who vehemently declare that they
will continue the battle until the judg-
ment is reversed. The verdict, they say,
is directed more against the Jews than
against Dreyfus, and, if allowed to stand,
will make their existence in France im-
possible.

Maitre Labori and Maitre Demange took
the midnight train for Paris. They drove
to the station in a closed carriage, es-
corted by four mounted gendarmes. The
road was practically deserted and no
demonstration occurred.

Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori will
to-morrow sign an application for a re-
vision of the case, that though there is
no hope that the verdict will be reversed,
both are much upset, though it can hardly
be said that they are surprised.

MAY BE FREE SOON.

It is reported here this evening that as
Dreyfus has been condemned to ten years'
detention, and as he has already suffered
five years' solitary imprisonment, which
counts as double the ordinary detention,
he will be released at the end of a fort-
night.

Meanwhile, unless the President pardons

him, which many think the only solution
of the present situation, Dreyfus will have
to be degraded here within eight days.

BRISTLED WITH SOLDIERS.

The appearance of the streets when
Rennes awoke this morning left no doubts
in the minds of any one that the final
crisis of the great trial had been reached.
Instead of scattered gendarmes guarding
the vicinity of the prison and the Lycee,
the whole town bristled with soldiers.
All the streets near the court were guard-
ed at intervals by double lines of in-
fantry, two companies of infantry sat
on the church steps adjoining the Lycee,
with their arms stacked in front of them,
while in the court yard of the prison and
at various points cavalry could be seen
in readiness. Every one entering the
court room was subjected to the closest
scrutiny. Even the women who attended
the session were deprived of their small
sunshades before being permitted to pass.
A larger crowd than usual witnessed the
passage of Dreyfus from the prison to the
Lycee, but the crowds were nowhere
large, and aside from the presence of the
military, the town was tranquil as usual.

The morning of the day which was to
decide the fate of Dreyfus broke dull and
cheerless, and the court room was filled
with a cold, unsympathetic light, which
lent sadness to the proceedings. This was
enhanced by the grave aspect of the au-
dience and of the judges.

The last session of the court martial
opened at 7:30 A. M.

Maitre Labori was among the few
ladies present, and in the press seats
there were only about fifty representa-
tives.

The prisoner looked flushed and in ill
health, apparently suffering great strain.

M. DEMANGE RESUMES.

M. Demange promptly resumed his
speech for the defense which was inter-
rupted yesterday by the adjournment of
the court. The audience listened to his
remarks with the most serious attention
and he was closely followed by the judges.

Baron Russell, of Killowen, the Lord
Chief Justice of England, was again pres-
ent. Among the prominent witnesses, only
Senator Trarieux, the former Minister
of Justice, remained seated in the front
row of the witness-stand seats. In the
second row of the witness-stand, facing
the judges, sat Mathieu Dreyfus, brother
of the prisoner. His sunken eyes and
careworn face reflected his anxiety and
anguish.

Captain Dreyfus sat beside a captain of
gendarmes, and as M. Demange refuted
the arguments made in the speech of the
government commissary, Major Carriere,
the prisoner continually turned his face
towards Mathieu to watch the effect it
had upon him.

Mathieu Dreyfus, however, did not dis-
play the intense emotion with which his
heart, on this critical morning, must
have been bursting. Gendarmes were
plentifully distributed among the audience
and posted in the gangways around the
court-room.

INTERESTING MOMENT.

The silence was only broken by the oc-
casional rustling of a reporter's note-
book.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

ANOTHER BIG JAG FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY

Metropolitan and Alibi Clubs to Give Him a
Royal Reception in the
National Capital.



LATEST PICTURE OF ADMIRAL DEWEY, WHO RETURNS SEPTEMBER 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9.—

Special.—The approaching reception to
Admiral Dewey, at Washington, October
2, will be, of course, distinctly national
in its character in comparison to other
occasions he will receive, but the signifi-
cance of the home-coming to Dewey him-
self will be scarcely less impressive. He
always made his home here when off
duty and it is here that his old cronies
live and wait his return with impatient
pleasure. When he gets together with
them again at the Metropolitan club, or
the still more exclusive Alibi club there
will be a triumphant tone to the inter-
changes quite different from the deep
disappointment of denunciation that charac-
terized the coterie when Dewey received the
orders about two years ago that sent him
to what was regarded as the Botany
Bay of the naval service in far off Asia.

DIDN'T WANT TO GO.
It is well known that Dewey and his
friends were highly indignant when he
was given the assignment that was so
unexpectedly to lead to an admiral's sta-
tion. He desired, of course, to fly the flag of
a commanding officer at the peak of a
squadron flagship, but he thought the
European mission was his due. The so-
called bureaucratic influences which al-
ways control such things in the depart-
ments, and which Dewey detests as much
as he hates hypocrisy, deemed otherwise.
The bureaucrats, to follow up the appella-
tion, knew his sentiment towards them
and despite his efforts to resign, they
insisted that he should go. When he was
forced to go, he was sent to China.

No naval officer who ever left
Washington got such a send-off as George
Dewey received and it culminated in a
dinner at the Metropolitan club on the
night of November 12, 1897. Every guest
was a host except Dewey himself, and
during the evening the toastmaster, Maj.
Archibald Hopkins, clerk of the Court of
Claims, read some original verses which
contained a prophecy that has surpassed

any of Eliza's in the way of coming true.
DRANK TO DEWEY.
It is well worth reproducing, and here
it is:

Fill your glasses full to-night,
The wind is from the shore,
And be it feast or be it fight,
We pledge the commodore.

Through days of storm, through days of
calm,
On broad Pacific seas,
At anchor off the Isles of Palm,
Or with the Japanese.

Ashore, afloat, on decks below,
Or where our hull does row,
To back a friend or brist a foe,
We'll pledge the commodore!

We know our honor'll be sustained
Wherever his pennant flies,
Our rights respected and maintained
Whatever power defies.

And when he takes the homeward tack,
Beneath an admiral's flag,
We'll hail that day that brings him back,
And have another jag!

Shortly after reaching his far off com-
mand the situation in China began to
look more serious and the bureaucrats, it
is declared, were alarmed at the possi-
bility of Dewey being confronted with
some really active duty. Instead of spend-
ing his term of service steering his ship
around through a lot of old junkies, enter-
taining consuls and missionaries, and
slowly succumbing to the heart disease
resulting from such abnormal excitement.
The possible outbreak over in China was
evidently overruled, however, by the
certain trouble with Spain. When
hostilities did begin Dewey was sent to
briefest, and at the same time, most com-
prehensive, orders ever forwarded to any
naval officer about "They were."
"Capture or destroy the Spanish fleet."
It is easy to realize the supreme satis-
faction he must have felt when he began
his report of the memorable battle of
May 1, with the significant words:
"I have executed my orders."

When his departure from Washington
was under the circumstances as accurate-
ly given above it may be imagined how
delighted his return will be under the
present ones. And there is no question
about there being another "jag" at the
Metropolitan club, thus clinching the
grandest and several more at the
Alibi.

The preparations for his reception on
the part of the citizens of Washington
are being conducted with most accompa-
nied judgment and with a full regard for
Admiral Dewey's well known distinction
for anything like the ostentatious or
gaudy. Around the great central event
of the occasion which will be the recep-
tion to him at the east front of the
Capitol by President McKinley of the
sword voted to him by the Congress of
the United States, there will be nothing
to detract from the historical importance
of it. The ceremony will take place upon
a small stand erected for the purpose
that will accommodate not more than 200
people, but on the immense plaza, stretch-
ing eastward, will be standing room for
quarters of a million people. The im-
pressive scene. The presentation will take
place on the afternoon of Tuesday, Octo-
ber 3, between the hours of three and
four o'clock.

A GREAT WELCOME.

Admiral Dewey will arrive in Wash-
ington the evening before, and will be
met by a large number of his friends
window in the city will be ablaze with
light, the capitol, the public buildings,
and the Washington monument will be
illuminated, and upon leaving the cars at
the Pennsylvania railroad depot which
corporation has tendered a triumphal
train to bring the great sea captain to the
national capitol, he will be escorted by
an immense parade up Pennsylvania
avenue to the Treasury where, in com-
pany with President McKinley he will re-
view the procession. That an immense
crowd will visit Washington to partici-
pate in the real national reception to the
man who has rendered the nation such
masterful service is assured, and with it
well known, hospitable ability Wash-
ington will take excellent care of it.

TYLER NEEDS ONLY TWENTY-SIX VOTES.

The Governor Deprecates All the Indepen-
dent Movements.

WILL BE HIS INNING FROM NOW ON.

George Y. Hunly Nominated for the House From
Gloucester and Mathews.

HON. F. C. PILCHER SUCCEEDS HIMSELF.

Fauquier Passes Resolutions Endorsing Senator Martin's
Course and Instructing for Him—Mathews County Op-
poses the Present Oyster Laws as Unjust to the
Tidewater Section—Shelton Nominated in Louisa.
Martin Delegates Elected in Craig
Henry County Nominations.

EAST RADFORD, VA., September 9.—

Special.—Governor Tyler returned this
morning with his son James Hoge, Jr.,
who is sick, it is feared with typhoid
fever. The Governor was too much dis-
turbed about the condition of his son to
talk much politics, but said he had at-
tended to a great deal of State business
whilst in Richmond, and that he had been
reassured by many friends he had met
of his election. He says from now on is
his inking; that he deprecates any and all
independent movements.

He says that they may count it as they
please, but he knows that he needs only
twenty-six of those yet to be nominated
to give him a majority of the electors, and
that he can prove to any friends that he
will get more than the requisite twenty-
six.

He says he is not giving out the names
of nominees, candidates for nomination,
and counts, for the benefit of the other
side.

MATHEWS AND CLOUCESTER

George G. Hunley Nominated—Disat-
isfaction With Oyster Laws.

MATHEWS, VA., Sept. 9.—Special.—The
delegates appointed by the Democrats of
the counties of Gloucester and Mathews
met here in joint convention Thursday.

The convention was called for order by J.
Boyd Sears, the chairman of the county.
Dr. J. W. Dorsey Haines was appointed
temporary chairman and Maryus Jones,
of Gloucester, was elected permanent
chairman. L. C. Garrett, of Mathews, per-
manent secretary and John E. Miller,
sheriff of Mathews county, sergeant-at-
arms.

Judge G. Taylor Garnett, chairman of
the Committee on Resolutions, offered the
following, which was adopted.

We adhere with unflinching faith to the
doctrines as voluminously set forth and
promulgated at the last Democratic Na-
tional Convention at the city of Chicago
and endorsed by the Democrats of Vir-
ginia in the last State convention as-
sembled at the city of Roanoke; that we
are utterly opposed to the Imperialistic
policy of the Republican party that is now
being pursued by the administration and de-
picted by the Democrats of Virginia as
the cause of the present crisis in the
spirit of a great republic, founded not
upon force, but upon the consent of the
governed.

Second, We believe that the time has
come when such a change should be made
in the Federal constitution as will enable
the people of the various States to select
and elect their senators to serve in the
United States senate and until that change
shall be effected, we hope the Democrats
of Virginia will demand the right to nom-
inate their candidates for United States
senator and the nominee of this convention
is instructed to introduce a resolution in
the House of Delegates instructing the
senators from Virginia and requesting the

members of Congress to vote for such a
change in the United States constitution.

Third, Recognizing the fact that the
lands in the eastern part of our State are
assessed at a higher rate for taxation
than other parts thereof, we demand such
legislation as will equalize the assessment
of land for taxation throughout the State
according to their value.

Fourth, We congratulate the Democracy
of the whole country that in the rotation
of events, that fearless statesman, Wil-
liam Jennings Bryan is still spared to guide
its councils and light its battles.

Fifth, The vast majority of our people
being entirely dependent upon fish and
oysters for the maintenance and support
of themselves and their families, which
on account of the great hardships, danger
and unfavorable weather so frequently en-
countered by them enables them to obtain
a very precarious support at best; we can
but witness with deep concern the ten-
dency of the legislature to impose upon
these industries burdensome and oppres-
sive taxation and enforce its collection by
the unnecessary and expensive machinery
and harsh and unjustifiable laws; we
therefore call upon our candidate this day
nominated to represent the great and vital
interests of our entire section before the
coming legislature as will bring relief to
an overburdened and suffering people.

Sixth, We the Democratic delegates of
Mathews and Gloucester counties assem-
bled in convention at Mathews County
house to nominate a candidate for the
legislature of Virginia, being earnestly in
favor of the election of the United States
senators by the direct vote of the people
as most heartily endorse the courageous
and patriotic course of the Hon. William
A. Jones in his bold and able advocacy
of the same before the people of Virginia.

Seventh, It is the sense of this conven-
tion that the county of Gloucester ever
since the union of Gloucester and Mathews
in one legislative district had the honor
of the representative, that the county of
Mathews is entitled to nominate the dele-
gate at this time.

These resolutions were adopted with
great unanimity. The third resolution
in regard to taxation on land elicited con-
siderable discussion and it was shown
that great injustice is done the people
of these two counties, but the fifth resolu-
tion was the one in which most interest
was manifested. It was shown that the
taxation upon the oyster and fish indus-
tries is now most onerous and oppressive;
that the oyster industry is the only one
in the State that is now taxed for its
own protection, and that nearly all of the
revenue derived from it is consumed in
the so-called protection; and not content
with this it is now proposed to amend the
State constitution, that still heavier bur-
dens may be imposed, principally for the
purpose of paying interest upon the State
debt, a debt contracted principally for
works of internal improvement none of
which are in this section of the country.

The following two resolutions were of-
fered, but the mass-meeting held in Glou-
cester, which appointed the delegates to

(Continued on Second Page.)



CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

JAMES B. EUSTIS DIES AT NEWPORT

Once Ambassador to France and Sen-
ator from Louisiana.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 9.—James
B. Eustis, Ambassador to France during
the second Cleveland administration, and
merely a senator from Louisiana, died
at his summer home, in this city, at 3
o'clock to-night of pneumonia.

Mr. Eustis was taken ill on Wednesday.
Friday the physicians stated that there
was scarcely any hope of recovery. The
end came to-night very peacefully.

Mr. Eustis' son, James B. Eustis, Jr.,
and his daughter, Miss Celeste Eustis,
were at his bedside.
No arrangements have yet been made

for the funeral, but it is thought the body
will be taken to Louisiana.

Mr. Eustis came to his summer home
under the impression of intending to remain
until autumn. All the early part of the
summer he was in excellent health, de-
voting many hours to a critical review of
the Dreyfus case, in which was to be
added much valuable information gath-
ered by him while Ambassador to France,
but the extreme heat prostrated him and
laid the seeds for his fatal sickness.

The National Glass Company a Fact.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 9.—After re-
peated efforts, the National Glass Com-
pany, the combination of glass tableware
manufacturers, is at last a fact. It is to
be capitalized at \$1,000,000. Sixteen fac-
tories are included in the deal.

The Venezuelan Revolution.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, Sept. 8.—
(Delayed in transmission.)—The revolution
under the leadership of General Castro
is gaining ground. The insurgents now
occupy Aragua, three days' march from
Valencia.

FRIGHTFUL GASH IN HIS THROAT

A Colored Man Fearfully Wounded
by An Unseen Enemy.

An unseen and unknown, though sus-
pected, enemy last night crept behind
James H. Anderson, at his home, 913
north Second street, and drew a keen
weapon, presumably a razor, across his
throat, cutting a gash from ear to ear,
and severing the arteries on either side.

The wounded man fell, his blood gush-
ing forth in a stream, while his enemy
made his escape.

His condition was soon discovered, and
an attempt was made to staunch his
wounds.

(Continued on Second Page.)



M. LABORI.

Counsel for Dreyfus.